

Kentucky Leads with Dry Vote

Kentucky and whisky are no longer linked together. For years the magnificent corn crop of the Blue Grass region could be turned into cash in no other way so profitably as by way of the still. As a result, immense distilleries sprang up in different sections. Millions were invested in them, and out of them came greater millions of expense for caring for the resultant suffering, sorrow and crime. Also there came a great procession of men, wrecked, useless, a burden on society, a source of disappointment to friends, and of grief to families.

Today this is changed. People are learning that the man is of more worth than the dollar—of more worth than many dollars. That whisky destroys the man. That it renders him unfit for business, unsafe in the use of machinery, that it lessens his efficiency in the store, in the post-office, on the farm, that it renders him of no value on the railroad, in the army, in the navy.

Already most of the counties in Kentucky are dry. The people will soon be ready for state-wide prohibition. The new legislature, which came in session January 1, honors itself and the commonwealth by making Kentucky the first state to vote in favor of the proposed prohibition amendment to the national constitution.

Wake up! See! The world moves!

The Way to Peace

"Any body of free men that compounds with the present German Government is compounding for its own destruction. . . . Any man in America or anywhere else that supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world is as fatuous as the dreamers in Russia. What I am apposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists but their stupidity. . . .

"If we are true friends of freedom of our own or anybody else's we will see that the power of this country and the productivity of this country are raised to their absolute maximum, and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

"Our duty is to stand together night and day until the work is finished."—From President Wilson's Address to the American Federation of Labor.

Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously.

We have a victory to win.

—HOOVER

Berea's Great Winter Term Has Begun

With the Largest Attendance in the History of the Institution

During the sixty years of Berea's wonderful history school has never started with so hopeful an outlook as this winter. In spite of the worst weather we have had in years new students crowded in on every train during the entire opening week—and they are still coming. The extremely bitter weather, bad roads, and poor train accommodations militated against their arrival but no one lost courage and every one had the mark of determination written upon his face when he finally reached Berea.

The only unhappy thought connected with our opening days is the thought that many had planned to come but various obstacles prevented them from carrying out that noble purpose. Some were compelled to stay behind to do some necessary work and will come a few days later and others got faint hearted and gave up the golden opportunity that may never come their way again.

As the College Faculty sat upon the platform on Saturday morning at the first United Chapel they were

filled with wonder and amazement—inspired by the magnificent sight of our over crowded Chapel.

All departments are getting large additions of new students and some are over-full, even the College and Academy Departments which never expect a great number of new students at this time of the year got more than they were looking for.

The Winter Term is the great term for the Vocational and Normal Schools because their courses are arranged in a way to accommodate many young men and women who are profitably engaged in other occupations during the fall. Our splendid certificate courses in Home Science and Agriculture are receiving additions but not as many as we need in those courses. Short courses in a great business like farming are very appropriate just now for the world is crying out to the American Farmer to produce food and do it quick. Many young men should be in Berea during these bad winter days getting ready to serve their country in the food producing army (Continued on page 5)

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You will all be interested in knowing that Berea is the safest place on earth to live. By keeping the body well the mind works better and each week we endeavor to administer to the mind through these columns. Read page three and get a clear cut idea of what we mean. Note the rates; just about as cheap to be sick as well.

Everybody has gotten much enjoyment out of the serial just ended. We are going to tell you all about our enemies in this great war in our next issues. "Germany Guilty of Barbarities in War Conduct," "Germans Excuse Atrocious Acts," "Huns Scorned Law of Nations," "Belgians Herded in Cattle Pens," "Belgians Forced to Aid Germans." This is inside information and every American ought to know just what has been done.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Much of the inquiry, begun Thursday by the State Railroad Commission into the L. & N. wreck at Shepherdsville that cost forty-nine lives, was devoted to the lack of automatic "block" system between Louisville and Bowling Green.

Mayor Smith of Louisville has been appointed by Secretary of War Baker to head the campaign to sell "Smileage" books to civilians to raise funds for recreation work at Camp Zachary Taylor. The "Smileage" books contain coupons entitling the holder to admission to the camp theater and are to be purchased by civilians as gifts to soldiers.

Many soldiers at Camp Zachary Taylor who volunteered in the new National army from Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois have returned improperly filled-out questionnaires to the Exemption Boards in these states or have failed, through lack of understanding of the requirements, to fill out the papers at all.

Following a request made by Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, the Federal Government began Sunday an investigation in the hemp-growing industry, of which Kentucky is the center. Experts will consider why hemp buyers are offering 7 cents a pound for the present crop, as against 14 to 16 cents a pound paid for last year's yield. Hemp buyers are also complaining of a lack of facilities in transporting the product from Danville and other points of shipment.

Wives and dependents of soldiers at Camp Zachary Taylor who have not received their allotment from the Government have been requested to notify Washington. The Paymaster's Department is six weeks behind in its work, and many have failed to receive their allotment. Several claims for allotment from soldiers' pay, filed by women claiming to be wives of drafted men, are declared to be fraudulent.

In announcing the convening of the regular January term of the Letcher Circuit Court Monday Judge John F. Butler warns those summoned for jury service to be on hand promptly or he will make a rule against them with fines assessed to the limit of the law. A number of important cases are set for trial. The grand jury will investigate several killings recently in Letcher County.

Y. M. C. A. Worker Killed

Jack Lang, thirty-five years old, formerly of Covington, and superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. and recreation buildings at McRoberts, was shot and instantly killed by a negro, according to information received at Whitesburg. Shortly afterward officers arrested the negro and lodged him in jail to await an investigation by the grand jury, which meets in Whitesburg next week. Lang leaves a wife and two small children. He came to the coal fields from Covington several months ago and was highly respected in McRoberts.

Maret Is Now A Kentucky Colonel

State Road Inspector James Maret, who has been located in Winchester for the past two years, and father of the Boone Way has been signally recognized by Governor A. O. Stanley for his valiant work as a good road advocate and has been appointed a Colonel on the staff of the executive. In regard to the appointment, Col. Nat B. Sewell, a warm friend of Colonel Maret wrote as follows:

"Col. James Maret, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

"My Dear Colonel Jim:— I am always glad to do little things for my friends when they request it. It pleases me a great deal more to be able to have some part in conferring an honor upon a good friend who has not asked it, and is not even expecting it. Therefore, you may rest assured I am very much pleased to send you under separate cover a Commission just issued by Governor Stanley, making you a Colonel of his Staff. The Governor feels that you are entitled to recognition for the splendid work you have done as the Father of Good Roads in the Mountains, and as a sterling citizen of the Commonwealth. Therefore, in his appointment (Continued on Page Five)

BIG ARMY TO HALT FOE TILL U. S. IS IN

BRITAIN PREPARES TO RECRUIT ANOTHER HALF MILLION MEN AT AN EARLY DATE.

New Army Will Comprise Younger Men Who Have Heretofore Been Exempt Because of Employment in Industries—Will Throw Full Resources Into Fight.

London.—Nearly half a million men from Great Britain alone are to be recruited into the British army at the earliest date possible, and it is probable that many more will be added to that number in the coming months. These will comprise the younger men, who up to the present time have been exempt because of their employment in industries essential to the war service.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, whose statement of the Government's man power proposals was replete with interesting details of Britain's strength in the struggle into which she means to throw her full resources.

The Minister set forth the status and needs of the British fighting and munitioning forces and the measures the Government is taking after agreement with most of the labor leaders for recruitment from the classes of skilled workers, who were promised exemption when conscription was adopted.

The empire has enrolled 7,500,000 fighting and labor battalion forces during the war, according to the statement of the Minister, and now has more than 4,000,000 enrolled, but needs more men to hold its own against the enemy until the American strength is available.

He praised the spirit in which the labor leaders have met the Government, but regretted that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had remained outside the conference, adding, however, that the invitation was still open to the members of this society.

He paid warm tribute to the work of the women, and declared that some of the young men among the million examined workers apparently considered themselves a privileged class and threatened to hold up by strikes the building of airplanes and ships. "If they do," he exclaimed, "they will meet such a blast of hatred it will surprise them."

Sir Auckland prefaced his remarks on the Government's man-power proposals by the declaration that nothing could be more misleading than the suggestion that the man-power problem could be solved by a dramatic stroke. It was the central problem of the war. "It means everything," he said, "ships, armies, munitions, food, light, heat and coal. At the moment the most anxious problem is not the supply of men for the army. But we have to take steps against the time when it will be—a time, which, I believe, is not far distant."

FIRE AT U. S. ARMY BARRACKS

Destroys Army Supplies and Endangers Ordnance Building, Entailing Big Loss.

Washington.—A quantity of army supplies was destroyed, the Quartermaster warehouse was ruined and several other buildings damaged by a fire, at the Washington barracks occupied by engineer troops.

A large part of the city's fire apparatus was called upon to fight the flames, which were given impetus by the explosion of a quantity of gasoline stored in one part of the big warehouse. After a hard fight of an hour and a half the fire was extinguished.

An ordnance building containing a quantity of small-arms ammunition was endangered, but soldiers removed what was stored there. The origin of the fire has not been disclosed by officials at the post. A limited quantity of clothing and shoes was destroyed. Later Colonel J. H. Earle, commanding the barracks, stated that investigation convinced him the fire was not started by a spy or enemy sympathizer. He said it was caused by forbidden smoking by soldiers of a fatigue detail.

An estimate of the damage by Col. Earle placed the loss at about \$50,000.

Wheat For the Allies.

Buenos Aires.—The Foreign Minister has signed an agreement with the British and French Ministers to sell 2,500,000 tons of wheat to the Entente allies. Argentina is to open a credit at the Bank of the Nation, in favor of the allies, which is to be liquidated in two years. This arrangement is a very huge loan to the allies and is made in order to stabilize the rate of exchange.

War Appropriation.

Washington.—Supplemental war appropriations of \$185,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 are for barracks and quarters, have been submitted to Congress.

RUSS-TEUTONS TO REOPEN PARLEY

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED AT WARSAW, AND TRUCE IS ON UNTIL FEBRUARY 18.

Warning of the Possibility of a Final Breach Between the Two Nations Is Outstanding Feature of Reports From Petrograd—Extremists Would Oust Trotsky.

London.—Warning of the possibility of a final breach in the Russo-German negotiations is the outstanding feature of the current news from Petrograd.

In the meantime, according to reports from the Russian capital, the armistice had been extended until February 18 and the Russian delegation returns to Petrograd, but the peace negotiations will be resumed after an interval at Warsaw.

Premier Lenine has returned to Petrograd and is reported to be taking an important part in guiding the negotiations with the Central Powers, although avoiding the limelight.

The report says that some extremists are dissatisfied with Foreign Minister Trotsky's conduct of the negotiations, thinking he is too willing to meet the German views, and they suggest that Lenine take his place at future conferences.

The Social Revolutionary members of the Constituent Assembly have issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing the Bolsheviks as "usurpers of power, who have precipitated the country into an abyss of civil war and anarchy."

While placing the restoration of peace at the head of their own program, the signers of the manifesto reproached the Bolsheviks for having deluged the worn-out soldiers with hopes of immediate peace instead of which "they have opened the front to the enemy, brought the country to the verge of a new and overwhelming war caused by the rupture of relations with the Entente and left Russia to her fate."

The manifestos emphasize the danger of a general peace at Russia's expense, and declare that only the members of the Constituent Assembly are entitled to represent Russia and bring about a universal democratic peace.

The program of the Social Revolutionary members is to demobilize the weary army and recruit a new volunteer army, cease civil war and proclaim federalism on the basis of a Russian Republic.

The program includes also abolishment of private ownership of lands and the nationalization of mines and natural resources.

Reports also state that the Germans are doing their utmost to stop fraternization at the front. This is interpreted to mean that the Bolshevik propaganda is having its effect among the German soldiers.

The Germans confiscated all copies of the Fackel, a Russian newspaper printed in German, containing a full account of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and other propagandist literature. Notwithstanding this, he adds, the German soldiers crawl across the Russian lines every night to obtain copies of the paper secretly.

A dispatch from Odessa describes the disorders at Sebastopol, in which 62 naval officers were killed in two days of butchery in which the horrors of Kronstadt were re-enacted.

It is added that most of those killed were members of the committee which, in 1912, under the old regime, held an inquiry into the rebellious Sailors' Revolutionary Union, which resulted in the execution of many sailors and the exile of others. It is reported in Odessa that the number of officers killed is greater than 62.

HEALEY AGAIN TO BE TRIED

Former Chicago Police Chief Now Faces Trial on Bribery Charges While on Force.

Chicago.—Charles C. Healey, former chief of police, who with his co-defendants, was acquitted by a jury of graft charges, again will be brought to trial. Arrangements have been made to place him on trial on charges of bribery.

He is alleged to have received from \$300 to \$600 a piece from 11 sergeants for their promotions to lieutenants.

To Consider Ratification.

Indianapolis, Ind.—One of the most important questions to come before the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which opens here, will be the ratification of the Washington agreements between the operators and miners, whereby the workers in both the bituminous and anthracite fields were given substantial increases in wages. The agreements are to remain effective until April 1, 1920.

WORLD NEWS

Chili, on the west coast of South America, is the chief point for the German intrigues in South America. German influence has been very strong and from present appearances Chili is to be the center of her effort to hold control in South America.

The prominent financial leaders of America are forming a plan to bring pressure to bear on the business men of Germany to seek peace, by showing them the dangers that will come to them after the war is over if they are compelled to endure a trade war after the political war is finished.

The new ambassador appointed by England to the United States is Earl Reading, at present the chief justice of England. He is a Jew by race and the first to receive this appointment. He has visited the United States before and is highly esteemed. It is thought that a judicial mind will be needed to join with representatives of the United States in the peace settlement which will come in time.

The Bolsheviks have succeeded in making a treaty with Bulgaria which was comparatively easy because neither side had anything which the other especially desired to get. The attempt for peace with Germany does not seem yet to be entirely over as the Russians have withdrawn their demand that the conference meet at Stockholm.

Ambassador Francis is proving a very strong representative of the United States in Russia. He is firm in dealing with difficult situations and has not committed the United States to either party in the civil conflicts. The Russians are much impressed with the friendly tone of President Wilson's speech before Congress and the Ambassador is making the most of this feeling. Recently he prevented a mob from entering the American Embassy at considerable risk to himself.

Austria seems to be suffering most of all the central powers, from lack of food. The city council of Vienna recently threatened to resign because they were not willing to assume the enforcement of the food laws which reduced the bread allowance one half. They maintain that it was impossible for the people to sustain life on so small an amount. There is little prospect of relief for the product from the last harvest is already low.

The Argentine Republic and Brazil have shown a disposition to quarrel, during the past week. There has for some time been a ground of friction in a piece of territory in Brazil that has been claimed by the Argentine. It is probable that German efforts have been used to foment trouble as Germany is trying hard to keep a hold in South America.

German sentiment is bitter against the peace terms of President Wilson given in his recent address to Congress. The real feeling of the people, however, has not yet been revealed. A few strong men like Professor Delbrück of Berlin and Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe indicate a more wholesome opinion in process of formation. The latter expressed the belief that the President's terms are capable of being the basis of peace conferences. Several popular demonstrations have likewise occurred in the streets of German cities that are suggestive.

Dr. William Law, an American dentist who has been practicing among the upper classes in Berlin, has just returned to the United States and his comments on conditions in Germany are among the most instructive yet seen. In speaking of the effort to force democracy on Germany it is his opinion that it will not come before the decision of the war but rather after that has been attained, as a penalty to the leaders who have so betrayed the best interests of Germany and brought so much death and suffering.

Upon the recommendation of General Pershings commissions have been issued to several American citizens who have seen service with the Lafayette Escadrille of the French Army.

Keeping the Boys in School

By Herbert M. Williams

Many a "Mute, inglorious Milton" has found his resting place in a country churchyard when it might have been in Westminster Abbey, or better still in the hearts and lives of his countrymen. Often it has been because those persons, whose duty it was to distinguish between round and square pegs and holes and to direct accordingly, failed to see their big opportunity and let a fine peg, with straight, square edges, but without experience, slip into a round hole, bruising those edges and always remaining a chafing misfit, when just beyond lay the square hole, the perfect fit. There are no greater tragedies in life.

A complaint, often justly made against our public schools, is that when a boy leaves them prepared, it is supposed, for his life work, he is not prepared. He has had no practical touch with life through the school. That is why so many boys when they reach the age where they want to be "doing something" drop out of school.

It is a fine thing when a community or town can have a manual training and an agricultural course, or when a boy can go to some good school, like Berea College, that is especially fitted for such work, but the school without this equipment can do a wonderful work in holding, interesting and helping the boys if the teacher is awake and can see his opportunity.

Most boys want to make things and are eager to know how. The writer remembers a boy of fourteen who, when he could not have a target gun, made one from a piece of gas pipe, a key, a piece of stove grate and some other scrap. That gun would shoot too, as some of his father's feathered flock could testify if they were still alive.

In some of the city schools a text book is used from which they study various trades, occupations and professions, making a vocational study aside from manual training. This is fine for both boys and girls. It interests them and can be used in any school. We give an illustration of what can be done in this direction in any small town or country school.

There is often a blacksmith's shop reasonably near. If the blacksmith is a friendly man, interested in the boys and girls, a visit to his shop could be arranged for a day when he is not too busy. This could also be a pleasant outing for the school which might end with a picnic lunch.

The boys would wish to ask about the construction of the forge, the kind of coal used, the cost of tools, the different heats for working iron and steel in forging, welding and tempering, and how these are done. They would wish to know the difference between steel, wrought iron and cast iron. He would explain this and show it as far as possible by the broken edge and by using the file. The boys would wish to know how wagon tires are set and horses are shod, and the different uses for different kinds of shoes. Then they should learn what a blacksmith can earn as a helper and as a boss, whether he

can advance to a better class of work where he can earn more, what it costs to live and what one should be able to save and a dozen other questions. The teacher should study over the questions beforehand just as he would prepare a lesson, for while the blacksmith understands his job, he does not understand the teacher's job which is to bring out all the points of interest and value.

When this excursion is over the teacher can help the boys to learn what a blacksmith in a factory can earn as a workman or as a foreman and whether it is better to own an independent shop or work under some one else, also what the men receive in the big steel plants who work at the furnaces on the great steel ingots. They will be surprised to know that some of these have salaries equal to those of presidents of banks and insurance companies.

Then the greatest question should be considered: "If I become a blacksmith, what can I make out of myself? My trade is only the tool with which I work on the big job of life. Can I be of the greatest service with that tool and how? If I am a good blacksmith can I also be something more so that the men whom I meet will listen to what I say? Can I help to bring better roads, better schools, better churches, and a generally better neighborhood? Will people say of me as Longfellow of his blacksmith:

"Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught.
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!"

Besides the blacksmith's shop there is the carpenter's shop, the painter's shop, and many others.

All of the points learned by the pupils from these trips and from reading might well be collected under the direction of the teacher and written in a blank book for the school library. If some one takes a kodak on these excursions the pictures can be used as illustrations for the book.

These subjects and those connected with them make fine topics for essays. For example: Following blacksmithing would be the mining of coal and iron ore, the treating of the ore at the furnace, the making of iron and steel products at the big mills, the people who work there and how they live, for it is the effect of all these things on people that we wish to know, then noted men who have worked with iron and steel and how they became famous.

A collection of specimens connected with each trade might be added to the school collection.

It will soon surprise the teacher to find how much he has learned as well as the boys and girls. He will also hear from the parents with approval. He will have introduced new lines of thought and interest into the homes and will have made the boys more willing to remain in school. Best of all, it will be a satisfaction to know that he has helped some boy to answer intelligently the question: "What shall I become?"

Why You Should Be in the Vocational Department

Because of the extreme cold weather, a large number of students were unable to arrive in Berea for the opening days of the Winter Term. The great army of young folks who did make their way here early in January are to be congratulated. We are glad to say that the records show that 1513 students have enrolled this term. This number is larger than ever before. The Vocational Department now has 215 students enrolled.

This department believes in and teaches the principles and methods of dignifying manual labor. It maintains that the persons who spin the yarn and cultivate the soil, if they do it well, are serving God and Country just as nobly as those who do the more honorable(?) things of life.

In the Domestic Science Department the students are taught the science and art of home making, how to manage the business affairs of the home and how to live on a small income. Young women under the direction of well trained teachers have an opportunity of doing actual practice laboratory work. The girls who are doing these things enjoy them too.

In the Agriculture, Bricklaying,

Carpentry, and Blacksmithing classes, a large number of young men are now learning to farm, lay brick, and build houses in a better way than their fathers were taught.

In the Commercial Department, young men and women are learning how to manipulate a typewriter with accuracy and speed. They are learning how to write shorthand as fast as people can talk; and along with their practical laboratory work they are allowed to continue studies such as English, Mathematics, and others which lead toward a liberal education.

Vocational students are learning some trade and they are learning it under uplifting conditions. These students have all the advantages of general culture that those of other departments have, such as the use of the Library, Lyceum lectures, entertainments, etc.

"Should these courses be taught?" is no longer a question in the minds of progressive and educated people. The world today is not asking, "How much do you know," but rather, "How much and how efficiently can you do?"

These cold winter days are fine for work and study. It is a good time to Can Sunshine for future use!

Berea the Best Place to Go to School

Large Institutions always make it possible to get a product which shall cost less than the same product made in a smaller Institution. If there were no great corporations like the Standard Oil Company, coal oil would undoubtedly cost 50c a gallon, and if there were no great corporations like the Ford Automobile Company Ford cars could no doubt cost \$1,000 each, but with the large advantages for conserving time and for making purchases at advantageous prices by buying in large quantities it is possible to bring together a product which shall cost as little as may be. When a person wants some good oak lumber, if he buys a wagon load, it will cost him much more a 1,000 feet than if he buys the same lumber in a car load lot. By buying in a car load lot, he might easily save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a 1,000 feet. And then when a business is carried on in a large way it is possible to get the services of men who are skilled in a particular piece of work, so that they can work out plans and means for making things cheaply. In this way the Standard Oil Company has had in its service a body of the most highly trained chemists in the oil industry, who have made it possible to get nearly three gallons of coal oil where one gallon was possible in the early stages of the industry, and we are now able to get good coal oil for 15c a gallon. It is only by gathering together in one large management skill, wisdom and economy, which make a large corporation much more efficient than a smaller one.

It is for this reason that the Trustees and the President of Berea College have established so large a plant at Berea. They have brought together the parts of a great institution and have put them together in such a way that each part will help to make every other part most effective, and make it do the largest amount of good for the least amount of money. Really there are five great schools in Berea College. It would cost nearly as much to run one of these departments as it does to run the five together. The President of these five departments put

together gets no more salary than could the president of a school which had only one of these departments. The man who buys the food and the materials needed for these five departments gets no more pay than a man who did the same work for a school made up of only one of these departments. In this way Berea College runs practically at an expense of one-fifth the cost that a smaller institution could run for.

Then there are certain good advantages which can be had at a larger institution, which it would really be impossible to secure in a smaller one. Let us say that a smaller institution had 200 students in it, and they would pay for an entertainment 5c a piece, that would bring in \$1,000. If there were five departments in one school of 200 students each, and they should pay for an entertainment 5c a piece that would bring \$500.00, and a much better entertainment and an entertainment of a much higher class could be enjoyed than for the smaller price. Now it is in this way that Berea College makes it worth while for boys and girls to attend and to come some considerable distances. There are opportunities here which could not be enjoyed at any other place. We have on the grounds today a few over 1,500 students. There is room for many more! The cost is "cheaper than staying at home." A girl will pay \$1.60 a week for board during the winter time, and a boy will pay \$1.70 per week for board. Room rent is 60c per week. This includes all of the furnishing, tables, chairs, beds, covers, together with the laundry work on them, so that the cost of living at Berea is really less than it would be at home. There is no school in the country that provides the opportunities of an education so cheaply as Berea can. Berea is built upon the principle of giving to its students a first class education at a cost that every boy and girl can afford to pay, and yet it offers its students all the advantages of the greatest schools in the country—the best lectures, the best entertainments, the best opportunities for social refinement, and the best of instruction.

Vocational Column

Dean Clark is attending the General War Work Council Meeting in Louisville this week.

The Misses Murlen and Danah Field, who live at Caney, Morgan County, entered this department Monday.

The Y. W. C. A. met last Sunday night in Kentucky Hall. A very enjoyable meeting was held and we extend a hearty invitation to the girls to meet with us again in the near future.

Monday night the Junior Class of more than 150 members gave a social in the reception room of Kentucky Hall. Interesting games were played and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much. Apples and marshmallows were served. May there be many more such happy evenings, in store for the Vocational Junior Class. N. C.

Monday afternoon the boys of Industrial and Bruce Buildings invited the Vocational girls to visit them in their rooms. Although the weather was very inclement the girls all went, and after a tour thru the various rooms, which we must say were in excellent order, we gathered in the Vocational Chapel. Here we listened to a very entertaining program. After the program, excellent and appetizing refreshments were served. We certainly enjoyed and appreciated the hospitality of the boys, and hope that some day we may return it.

Berea Keeps Warm

The Government is looking out for us that we shall not want for coal to keep our rooms comfortable during the cold weather. They are letting us have coal as we need and during the coldest weather our dormitories are kept in comfortable condition. Berea believes in giving its students the best there is in comfort as well as in opportunities for good training. There is no real foundation for the belief that the time will come when there will not be enough coal to keep us warm. You will be warm at Berea so long as there is a chance to be warm anywhere.

Academy Column

A SPORT

By Miss Frances Settle

At one glance, you would think he was a lad from some large city instead of being the mountain boy that he really is. His two weeks in a boarding school made him what he now seemed to be.

He is tall, slim, and very handsome. He has large brown eyes, rosy cheeks, fair complexion, and brown wavy hair. He wore a shepherd's plaid suit of the latest cut and mahogany shoes which were bordered around the top with green silk hose. Under his shining celluloid collar and by the sides of his red, white, and blue tie, could be seen just enough of his shirt to tell that it is of a flashy pink color. On the left side of his head he wore a Panama hat, around which was a band of many colors. In one hand he twirled a cane and in the other, between stained fingers, he held the tub of a cheap cigar. The clearest description that could be given the lad is to say that he is all in all a "sport."

THE BLUES

By Miss Dorothy Wilson

O you who has the blues,
What part of Life is you takin'
It's just that you has the yous,
And you need a good big shakin'!

So now you starts to cryin'
And you says that ain't no fair,
Then you says jest a dyin',
And you ain't a gonna care.

Then you goes and runs away,
And stays a little while;
And soon there comes another day
That finds you with a smile.

And now you quit your runnin'
And quieted down a little,
Then you starts a fannin',
And a playin' on your fiddle.

Now what do you think you was doin'
Durin' that other day?
You was jest sittin' and chewin',
Havin' your very own way.

Are you gonna quit your bluein',
And doin' jest as you like?
If you are, think of some other youin'
And then your blues will hike.

Bad Weather is the Opportunity of the Mountain Boy and Girl

At the present time the mountain region is becoming a great industrial field. Many large corporations are establishing offices and business places in the towns and in the valleys. They are calling for young men and young women who can do office work. Stenographers and typewriters are wanted. They are willing to pay large salaries for even fairly competent workers. Why should not every mountain boy and mountain girl who isn't absolutely needed on the farm be in the business department of Berea College this winter? The weather is too bad to be out. Sitting at home is wasting time. By doing two or three months' work here you can go back home and get from \$60 to \$100 per month for your work. It is a mighty fine thing to carry on the farm, but there are brothers and sisters, who are younger and can do that work, and one of the family can be getting a good education and put himself in a way to earn money. There are large opportunities for boys and girls who are willing to make use of their time during these winter months and really do some good hard work.

Then there is an opportunity for a good many young people to learn the valuable art of Printing. The mountains need boys and girls who know how to run a printing office, and Berea College affords a fine opportunity and large inducements for training in this line. There are a great many calls from editors for men and women who can run a printing office.

Then there is fine opportunity for boys in any department of Berea College in connection with their school work to take a course in Blacksmithing which at this time is a very remunerative and well-paid occupation. Extra horse-shoers are needed at good pay, and they get good pay. Besides iron work of every kind is becoming more and more important. Men are needed who know how to do this work and the world is willing to pay good prices for it. For the work in Blacksmithing or Printing there is a fair allowance of pay while the student is learning the trade. Do not waste your time at home this winter while the weather is bad! Come to Berea College and put yourself in line for making some money.



DEAN MARSH

The Man Who Assigns Labor to Students



MR. TAYLOR

The Man Who Purchases All Our Needs



COLLEGE CHAPEL



REV. KNIGHT
Director of Bible School

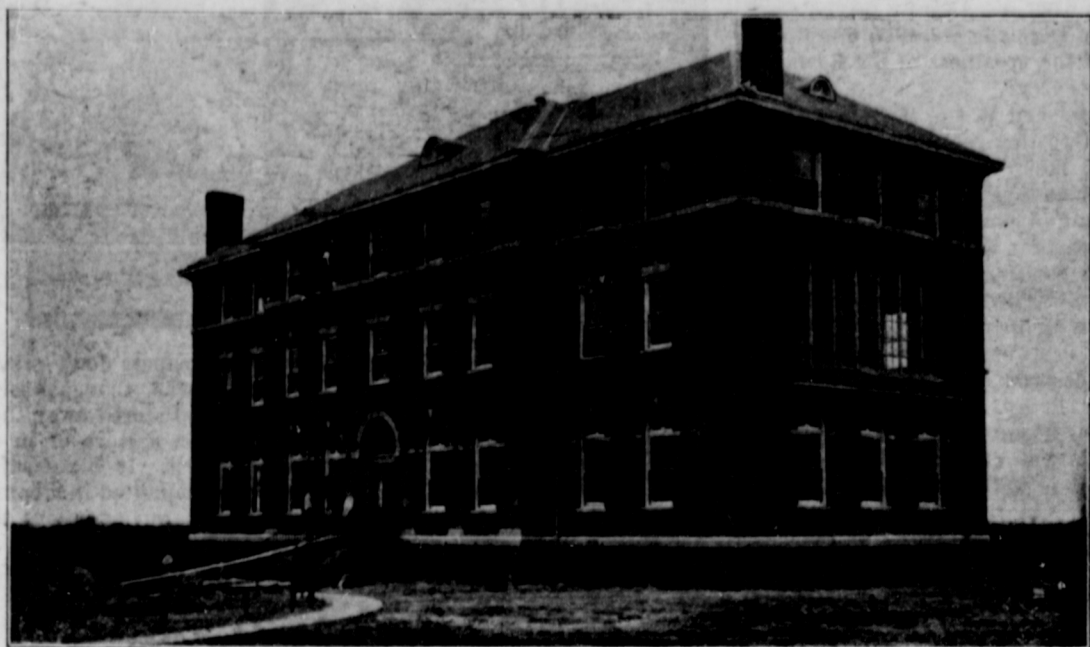


BIBLE STUDY CLASS

Berea College Safer Than Living at Home!

Every Student Given Personal Attention in a First Class Hospital Under the Care of Two Physicians and a Corps of Graduate and Skilled Nurses Giving Full Time to the Care of Students

"A Nurse might have saved her"



Berea College Hospital
(Nearing Completion)

The New Building

Now Completed



Is three stories high

Has electric elevator

Has spacious sun parlor

Is fireproof throughout

Is equipped for hydrotherapy

Will accommodate fifty patients

Has most perfect operating room and surgical equipment



College Physician in Office Examining Patient

What it Costs at the Hospital

THREE THINGS COST WHEN ONE IS SICK

1. The Doctor's call. At home you often need a doctor when you can't get him. At the hospital he charges for only one call a day but is ready to see the patient whenever needed at a moment's notice.
2. Medicines and dressings are furnished at cost.
3. Board and nursing are included in the price of the room.

HOSPITAL RATES

Patient in ward, \$1.00 per day; (\$6.00 a week).
Patient in private room, \$1.50 per day (and up).
Obstetrical patients, \$5.00 per week.

What the Hospital Does

Is a home-like, friendly place.

Cares for mothers at child birth.

Provides full surgical equipment.

Is cheaper than staying at home.

Gives eighteen months Nursing Course.

Specializes in Diseases of the Eye, Nose, Ear and Throat.

Sends doctor or nurse to attend cases of every description.

Furnishes place where any physician can bring his patients.



R. H. Cowley, M.D.,
College Physician



Wm. Goodell Frost, D.D., LL.D.,
President Berea College



Thos. J. Osborne,
Treasurer Berea College



Hartman A. Lichtwardt, M.D.,
Asst. College Physician



Miss Powell, Supt.

The
Managing, Medical and
Nursing Staff of
Berea College Hospital
1917-18



Miss Stearns, Head Nurse

Advantages of Hospital Care

1. The Hospital has some one on duty every hour of the day and night. Its patients are never without care.
2. Those in charge are specially trained in the care of the sick.
3. The number of doctors and nurses makes frequent consultation possible.
4. The hospital with its many patients is sure to have all the best equipment, instruments, etc.
5. The hospital is conducted for the benefit of the school and community and not to make money.

THE SYMPATHETIC TOUCH

Berea College has a thoroughly organized Health Department with every modern facility for acting quickly in any emergency. Monitors report students who are not well every day to the College Doctors; besides, students are urged to freely call at the Doctors' Offices for advice. This medical attendance costs the student nothing. Our Doctors have always been successful in warding off any epidemic. There is less danger at Berea than staying at home. Every means is provided for looking after sick students. Our nurses and attendants are employed because they have the sympathetic touch that mothers have for their children.



Head Nurse in Private Room

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Mrs. George Pow and daughters, Jean and Annabel, left for Tampa, Fla., to spend the rest of the winter.

Miss Addie Fish spent the week end at Louisville, returning home Tuesday.

Estill Jones spent the week end with his family this week.

J. H. Jackson is home for this week.

Little Scott T. McGuire entertained quite a few of his little friends at his home last Friday afternoon in honor of his fourth birthday.

Justice Jackson left Tuesday for Lexington where he will enter Smith's Business College.

Jake Herndon left Monday for Mississippi on business.

Miss Anna Powell left Monday for Wooster O. On her return she will stop at Camp Taylor to visit her brother.

For Sale.—Dining-room table and six chairs; good as new, cheaper than half cost. See William Jesse Baird, Berea, Ky. Ad.

H. E. Taylor and Dr. McAllister went to Lexington Monday on business.

Earl Price, a former Berea student, returned to his home at Nicholasville, Friday, after a two days' visit with friends in Berea.

Miss Kathleen Ogg was quite sick at the first of the week with tonsillitis.

H. P. Scott of Dyersburg, Tenn., spent a part of last week in Berea, visiting friends. Scott was once a student here in the Academy Department.

Mr. Jones, depot agent at Hazard, made a short visit last week in Berea with his mother on Center Street.

H. P. Woolley, formerly of Locust Branch, has moved just outside the city limits on the Paint Lick Road where he will make his home.

A. M. Ross, a former student of Berea College, now of Leipsic, O., was visiting friends in town the first of the week. Mr. Ross called at THE CITIZEN office and did the wise thing by leaving his subscription for a year.

Arvel Street, an Academy student of last year and one who was excused last April to enlist on the farm, writes that he later answered Uncle Sam's call to arms and is now in the Medical Department, 80th T. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Merideth Gabbard write very encouragingly of their new work in Middletown, O. Their friends may write them at 509 Calumet Avenue.

Jesse Murrell, formerly of the Army Y. M. C. A., has enlisted in the Aviation Department and is located at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Exchange.—Mississippi upland for Kentucky Blue Grass land. F. H. Larabee, Wilmore, Ky. Ad-28.

S. L. Baird, Superintendent of the College Farm, has been confined in his home for the past ten days with tonsillitis and lagrippe.

Mrs. A. M. Clark received a message from her husband, who is operating a mine at Glomar, Perry County, that he sustained a painful scalp injury by a fall while at his work.

John B. Crosetto, the well-known former student of the Vocational Department, and general hustler for THE CITIZEN, and other enterprises, will leave to-morrow morning for his home in South Wilmington, Ill., where he will visit his folks whom he has not seen for some time, after which he will enter some branch of service for his Country.

Doctor Mossman is detailed to the work of sanitation in the five mile zone surrounding Camp Gordon and Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., where he and family are pleasantly located at 27 Elmira Place, Atlanta, Ga. They send best wishes to all Berea friends.

Every farmer that can avail himself of the privilege offered in the program you will find at the bottom of page six be sure and be on hand. It will pay you.

JOINT DEBATE

Alpha Zeta
vs.
Phi Delta

Saturday Night, January 19, 1918

GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR

QUESTION—Resolved: That the United States should own and operate telegraph and telephone systems within her territory; constitutionality waived.

Receptions were tendered the newly married members of the faculty, the Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Knight, at their home on Jackson Street, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rice, in the Parlor of Talcott Hall, last night. The social hour was enjoyed by all in attendance, and a warm welcome given to the new better halves.

Leonard Spence and family, of Jackson Street, moved to Idamay, where Mr. Spence will be engaged in the mercantile business.

Mrs. Wilson Van Winkle, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Coyle of the Hart Settlement, died at the hospital Sunday morning of peritonitis. The funeral took place at the Model Schoolhouse, conducted by Dr. B. H. Roberts, assisted by Brother Hudson, Monday morning.

W. P. Montgomery and family are moving into the house on Jackson Street recently vacated by the Spences.

The Clio Club met with Mrs. G. E. Porter last Thursday with full attendance and an interesting program.

Christmas gifts for the expeditionary forces aggregated 650 tons. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of turkeys, purchased in eastern markets and refrigerated on the ships, together with great quantities of cranberries, sweet potatoes, and mince meat went to the forces overseas. In the United States every camp was supplied with fresh turkey and the usual Christmas accessories.

PASSING OF T. J. SCRIVNER

On the passing away of Mr. T. J. Scrivner, December 22nd, 1917, Berea and vicinity lost one of its most esteemed and worthy citizens.

Late in the fall Mr. Scrivner became very ill and was taken to the Robinson hospital where he underwent a serious operation from which he rallied and lived for some time, but was unable to recover and the end came December 22nd.

Funeral services were conducted at his home on Center Street, Sunday morning, December 23, by a long time friend of the family, the Rev. J. J. Gilbert, of Winchester. Interment followed in Berea Cemetery.

Mr. Scrivner had been a resident of Berea for thirteen years and was one of her most industrious and law abiding citizens, and had secured for himself a large circle of friends and neighbors who miss him much.

Of the immediate family left, there are Mrs. Scrivner and two sons, Arch, who lives in Clark County, and Ed, a resident of Berea.

To them and all other relatives the sympathy of all their friends is extended.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Dizney

Public School 'Phone No. 189. Office hours of Principal is 10:00 to 11:00 a. m., Monday to Friday.

Miss Martha Dean is on the sick list at the Robinson Hospital.

The Government is making a special appeal to the public schools to aid in the sale of Government Stamps. Parents please acquaint yourselves with this appeal to patriotism. It is also an incentive to thrift among the children. It is also a good safe investment.

Parents and friends of the Public School please join the Parent-Teachers' Association.

We were very glad to have Alice Venable return to the High School and bring her brother for the 8th grade.

Miss Vergie Wynn is supplying for Miss Dean this week.

Our clever drummer trustee, Billie Farmer, visits school this week.

Mrs. George Pow makes a nice little donation to the School Lunch this week.

We need two more good fellows to say they will give \$5.00 each if the other \$40.00 will be raised elsewhere for the new Steel Range for Domestic Science and School Lunch. Whose Next?

The recent freeze did slight damage to water pipes and gutters of the school building.

SIR EDWARD BAXTER PERRY

To Be In Berea, Wednesday Night, January 30, 1918

Berea is again fortunate in having so great an artist on her platform. Every one far and near should avail himself of this opportunity. Don't forget the low admission fee of twenty-five cents for citizens and ten cents for students. Read the following from the Atlantic City Press, N. J., of December 22, 1917, to get an idea of the greatness of Sir Edward Baxter Perry:

"Doctor and Mrs. J. M. Blouse gave an interesting reception to a number of their friends on Thursday evening at their residence on South Maryland Avenue. The guest of honor was Sir Edward Baxter Perry, who is visiting them for a short time. Sir Edward's title of Chevalier de Melusine was conferred on him in Paris some years ago by the lineal descendant of that famous French Prince, Guy de Lusignan, who was King of Palestine, Armenia, and Cyprus, during the period of occupation of that territory by the Crusaders in the Twelfth Century. The order, which carries knighthood and the title of Chevalier de Melusine, is exclusively a gift, and is at the disposal of the living representative of that old royal French family. It was given to Sir Edward by the last Prince, Guy de Lusignan, for whom Sir Edward played in Paris at his request. This order, which dates from 1186, is given only to artists and royalty, and so far as is known Sir Edward is the only American who bears this title.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND FARMERS' WEEK

Will Pay Every Farmer to Visit Lexington—Dates and Schedule

Farmers' Week, held each year at the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, is becoming more and more important to our farmers. It is here that they gather together and absorb new ideas and enthusiasm for the coming year's work that is more than worth the money expenditure. It is here the farmer will meet men who farm thousands of acres and men who farm a few—all interested in the same business and glad to let their neighbors profit by their experience. Make your plans to go to Lexington January 29-31 and February 1, 1918. Everything is free. Visit the world's greatest loose leaf tobacco sales. Complete for the exhibition prizes. Hear the world's authorities on their several farming specialties. Come to this Farmers' Week and you will never miss another.

Following is the schedule of meetings:

Tuesday, January 29, 1918.

Kentucky Horse, Jack and Muir Breeders' Association.

State Horticulture Society.

Wednesday, January 30, 1918.

Kentucky Dairy Cattle Club.

Kentucky Corn Growers' Association.

Kentucky Sheep Breeders' Association.

Thursday, January 31, 1918.

Kentucky Beef Cattle Breeders' Association.

Kentucky Alfalfa Growers' Association.

Kentucky Poultry Growers' Association.

Friday, February 1, 1918.

Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association.

Kentucky Bee Keepers' Association.

Handsome Premium Lists for the Exhibits of Corn, Alfalfa, Dairy Products and Women's Work.

RICE—WILSON

Berea was quite surprised to hear of the marriage on Saturday night at Richmond, of Samuel Rice, the genial Assistant Dean of the Foundation Department.

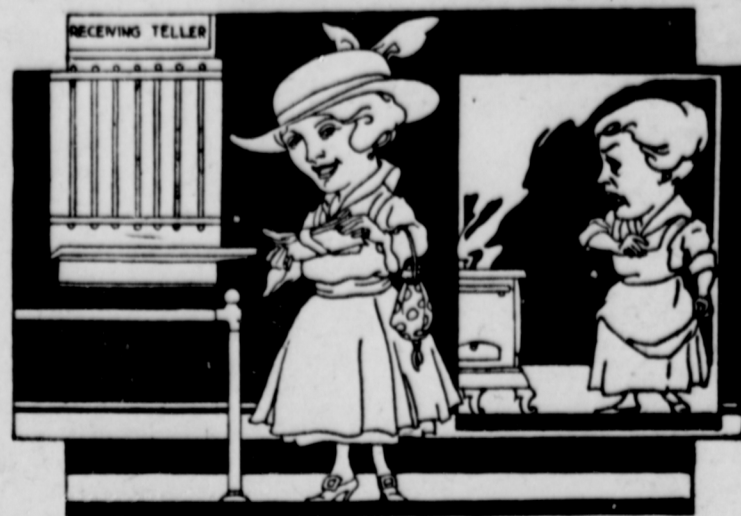
The bride, Miss Grace Wilson, was a former Berea student of the Academy Department. Her lovely disposition won her many friends while here, and we are glad indeed to welcome her in our midst.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. S. Knight.

FUGITTE—SHORT

The friends of Miss Golden Short will be pleased to learn of her marriage, at her home in Jackson, on New Year's Day, to J. Roy Fugitte, a former employee of the L. & N. Ry., as ticket agent at Jackson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. H. Pollitt, of the Methodist church, at four o'clock. The young couple left the same night for Cannel City where they will reside and where Mr. Fugitte will take up his new duties as travelling auditor with the O. & K. Ry. The Citizen joins in wishing them a long and prosperous life together.

The Bank Is Safer Than the Stove.



SCARCELY a week goes by that the newspapers don't print a story of some foolish housewife who thoughtlessly started a fire in the stove where she had stored away the savings of a lifetime. Money placed in a stove or in a teapot or under a carpet does not draw interest. It is not safe from thieves. It is not safe from fire. Money deposited in a bank draws interest. The steel vaults in our bank are impervious to fire and thieves. Bank your money with us.

Berea National Bank

A DIAMOND IN THE SKY

Camp Hicks, Jan. 8, 1918.

Dear Professor:—

Just a line to say that I have finished my course and will be recommended for a commission soon. I've rather enjoyed the training, but of course there were some things that I couldn't exactly recommend. I've made about fifty hours in the air, done most of the "stunts" possible with a Curtiss and was lucky enough to come through without a crash of any kind. I am attached to the best squadron here and expect to leave for Europe within a month. Our squadron is a scout squadron. If I make good I'll fly the fastest single-seated fighter made. I think that is my line, so I am going after it.

Oh yes, I had a few measles attached to me for a while, but they are nothing, the only trouble I lost some time and had to work harder than ever to get with my pals.

I'll drop you a line occasionally. Respectfully yours, Aubrey F. Diamond.

Cadet 27th U. S. Aero Squadron, Camp Hicks, Ft. Worth, Texas.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO TAG COAL SHOVELS JANUARY 30

The Fuel Administration expects school children throughout the country to do the tagging work on "Tag-Your-Shovel-Day" which has been set for January 30, planning to make it a school holiday.

In this extra effort to save coal for war purposes the Fuel Administration will try to get a tag on every shovel in the country. On the face of each tag are the words: "Save that shovelful of coal a day for Uncle Sam." On the reverse side are hints for saving coal.

WANTED

200 barrels of corn; highest market price paid. S. L. Baird, College Farm, Ad.-30. Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

Five room house and thirteen acres; one-half mile West of city limits. Ad.-29. W. H. Bower, Berea, Ky.

TO MILK DISTRIBUTORS

Milk distributors take notice that there must be no increase made in the retail price of milk or cream after January 8th without written consent of the District Food Administration.

Fred M. Sackett, Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky.

LIVERY STABLE OUTFIT and REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

We will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Isaacs Livery Barn on Depot Street, Saturday, January 19, 1918, the entire livery business of barn, stock, vehicles, harness, saddles, etc.

Also an eight room residence and eleven lots in "New Berea." Ad.-28. S. L. Isaacs & Sons.

WONDERFUL DUKE 522640

I will sell privately my thoroughbred registered Shorthorn bull, "Wonderful Duke 522640," 20 months old and weighs 1060 pounds. Call on or address J. M. Boen, Jr., Berea, Ky. Ad.

FARM LAND and TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

I have some houses and some fine lots for sale yet. I still want more Mississippi farm land is my reason for selling any of this property.

I also have quite a number of Mississippi farms listed for sale in that black, rich Alfalfa and far-ranging belt and it surely is the next thing to God's country.

Call at my office and let me tell you about it. Ad. S. R. Baker.

FARM-FOR SALE

I will sell privately my farm of 140 acres, located 5 miles from Berea, 1 mile from Kingston Graded School. On this farm is a good five room house with 24 foot hallway, all necessary outbuildings such as smoke house, hen house, cabin in yard for servants, best ice house that can be found anywhere, tool house, buggy house, and a large roomy barn. Some of this land is in Blue grass sod and hasn't been in cultivation for 40 years; will produce fine tobacco. 65 acres on west side of Dixie Highway, with tenant house; 75 acres on east side, with residence. Will sell one side or all.

B. B. Boen (ad.) Berea, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE

55 acres of limestone land, well fenced, watered by springs and ponds. Six room house, barn, cribs, and outbuildings. Ideal location two miles west of Berea. Easy terms if sold at once.

W. H. JAMES, ad.-34. Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cans or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Casings. Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods. Phone 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

FOWLS WANTED!

Chicken Day to Farmers

Will pay 2 1/2¢ under Cincinnati top quotations on all fowls brought

On Monday Only of Each Week

J. S. GOTT

Berea - Kentucky

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Advertising rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Professor Neisser, of Breslau, declared that of the thousands of soldiers under treatment by him for venereal diseases, "There was not one who did not excuse himself on the ground of excitement by drink."

Every belligerent nation except the United States has reduced the waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer.

The verse below is anonymous:
The law for the soldier and the law for me
Are not the same, but they OUGHT to be;
It says to him no whisky or beer,
Let's make it the same, while war is here!

One reason why the war may go into 1919: Before the war began we were spending a quarter billion annually on preparation for defense and two billion plus on drink.

The "Strengthen American Campaign" people say, "In one breath the brewers say that prohibition won't prohibit and in the next breath that it will prohibit too much. One moment they say workmen will lose their jobs if prohibition comes, and the next that the workmen will throw up their jobs."

The liquor dealers who were found to be playing havoc with United States soldiers in New Rochelle were Germans, it is said. A German saloonkeeper can do far more damage to America than a German soldier. Intern them!

Major Charles Howland, of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Pacific Branch, recommends that all saloons within one day's travel of an army post be closed.

The Pennsylvania Rubber Company has issued a notice that it will not tolerate drinking by its employees, either on duty or off.

Professor Daly, of Harvard, says, "The restraint and sporting fairness of the sober Englishman and Scot contrast with the selfishness and unrestrained violence of the alcoholized Englishman of East London or the whisky-poisoned Scot of Glasgow." We could offer similar contrasts from America.

For the time being, this war is everything. Nothing else matters. It must be won, won absolutely, beyond any question. The people are determined that it shall be won if we must fight ten years and spend every cent to win it. They are becoming more and more impatient of the continued toleration of waste and folly. "Strip bare" for the fight.

DRIVE FIGURES GROW

Substantial gains have been reported by the Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky chapters who continued their Red Cross Christmas Membership Drive after Dec. 24, the official closing date.

On Jan. 2, the actual figures at division headquarters showed the following results by states:
Ohio 1,332,737
Indiana 736,916
Kentucky 269,868
Indiana's gain during the week closing Jan. 2 was 61,686; Ohio's 12,634 and Kentucky's 4,648.

The Lake Division total is now 2,339,521 members actually reported. It is estimated that 125,000 members are still unreported.

Indiana has seventy-one chapters which have exceeded their quotas. Ohio has sixty-one chapters in this class and Kentucky has thirty-six.

Cable rates have been reduced between North and South America.

GERMAN PAPER TELLS OF HARD-SHIPS OF SOLDIER'S FAMILY

The Committee on Public Information has made the following translation of a story appearing in the October 15, 1917, issue of the Leipziger Volkszeitung:

"A sample of the fashion after which bloated landlords treat the wives of soldiers has been brought to our attention from Upper Langenau in Silesia. One of the hired men of Doctor Mueller's agricultural estate has been for a long time at the front. His wife, who had worked alongside her husband before the war after the usual custom, remained in the ranks of the field hands and accordingly retained her farm cottage. October 1, this woman got the following letter:

"The undersigned bailiff of the estate hereby gives you notice as of this date to the field service for January 1, 1918. On that day you are to give up your house. The work which you are doing on the farm does not compensate the farm for the loss which accrues to it through the continued support of your family. Look out for yourself away from this farm, your house is needed for other use."

"The woman communicated the notice to her husband with these words: 'I must tell you my distress, soon I shall not be able to see the paper for my tears. What shall I do? Winter is at the door and the cottage is full of little children.'

"Thus the bailiff of the estate of a bloated landlord turns a family with eight children out of doors in midwinter while the husband is at the front. Comment takes care of itself."

JAPANESE Y. M. C. A. SENDS DEPUTATION TO AMERICAN AND ALLIED ARMIES

Bringing a gift of \$10,000 to aid the Y. M. C. A. in this country, \$5,000 of this sum having been contributed by the Emperor and Empress of Japan on Christmas Eve as an expression of appreciation of the splendid work done in the Y. M. C. A. in the Japanese Army at the time of the Russo-Japanese war—Major-General N. Hibiki, of the Imperial Japanese Army, and Chief of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. Deputation to the Allied Armies, presented greetings to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in New York City, at the meeting of the Administrative Committee on January 10th.

Major-General Hibiki emphasized the importance of the Christian leadership of Japan in the Orient and urged the necessity for missionary work in that country. "For," said he, "if we win Japan for Christ, we win Asia."

Major-General Hibiki stated that there are already many Christians in the Administrative departments of the Japanese government and high in positions of responsibility. When these numbers can be multiplied two or three fold, he says, the international policies of Japan will certainly become Christian.

VARIOUS MATERIALS USED TO PROVIDE EQUIPMENT FOR FIGHTING MEN

Raw materials of many kinds are needed for the equipment of United States troops. Jute, silk, fur, and linen, all find their way into the uniform of an infantryman, in addition to the wool and cotton which are used in greater quantities.

A half ounce of silk is used in the standard yellow gloves and a slightly larger quantity in the riding gloves. Silk is also found in the service hat and undershirt. Linen enters the equipment list in only one article, the shelter tent. Jute is used in breeches, coat, and overcoat; fur in the service hat.

Mussel pearl, ivory nut, and bone form the buttons on different articles of the uniform. Aluminum is used in the bayonet scabbard, canteen, cup, knife, and meat can. In the slicker are nine and a half ounces of rubber.

Horsehide and leather, wood, iron, steel, bronze, brass, zinc, copper, tin, and lead are used in various articles.

A NATIONAL QUESTION

Will the contention that each State should settle the liquor problem for itself stand scrutiny? It will not. The question is not a "local police matter."

At this very moment, the Southern and Western prohibition States are suffering intensely because of the coal shortage. And the coal shortage, by expert testimony of the coal producers, is due to the sale of liquor in the wet States. Not only are the breweries wasting millions of tons of coal, but they are cutting production from 10 to 25 per cent.

When Pennsylvania tolerates the liquor traffic, she causes suffering in Kansas.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN FRANCE GROWING

DENMARK AND SWITZERLAND ARE FACING A REDUCTION OF WHEAT RATIONS.

WAR INSURANCE IS POPULAR

Applications Near the Three Billion Mark—All Adult German Alien Enemies in United States Must Register.

(From Committee on Public Information.)
Washington.—According to the food administration, shortage of wheat in France is becoming more and more alarming each week. The minister of general revictualing indicated recently that a further reduction of 20 per cent in the bread ration would soon become imperative.

Denmark is now looking forward to a reduction of wheat rations. Final figures for the cereal harvest show a total of about 62,000,000 bushels, which is 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1916 and about 10,000,000 less than was estimated in the summer, when the population was put on bread rations. The authorities are already considering a further reduction in the allowed consumption.

The food situation in Switzerland is rapidly falling to the danger line. A ration that is far below the consumption in many of the countries at war has already been ordered. Under the new regulations the Swiss may have only a pound and a half of sugar per person per month. The bread ration has been fixed at about half a pound a day, and the butter ration at one-fifth of a pound a month.

Applications for war-risk insurance by men of the army and navy have nearly reached the \$3,000,000,000 mark, and continue to come in at a rate of about \$60,000,000 a day. The average amount applied for per man is \$8,030, the average having increased steadily since the act went into effect, October 6.

For persons who joined the colors before October 15, 1917, the last day for applying for government insurance is February 12, 1918. Intensive efforts are being made by commanding officers to have all their men take insurance before that date.

The maximum amount which may be taken by any man is \$10,000.

Among the regulations for the registration of German alien enemies in the United States during the first week of February, are the following:

All German males of the age of fourteen years and upward are required to register. Notice of time and place of registration will be given by publication in newspapers.

The affidavit of each registrant must be accompanied by four unmounted photographs, signed across the face so as not to obscure the features, and the finger prints of each registrant shall be taken.

Between 10 and 15 days after registration each alien enemy must again appear before his registration officer to obtain a registration card, which will bear his name and his left thumb print. This card must be carried by the registrant for future identification.

An alien enemy who changes his place of residence to another place within the same registration district must at once report the change to the registration officer. No alien enemy shall move out of the district without a permit. Application for a permit must be made upon a form furnished by the department of justice, giving full particulars as to date, reason for change, and intended place of residence.

To increase France's crops and to lighten the burden of toll on her old men, women and children 1,500 farm tractors will go to that country from the United States. The first hundred are already on the way, and the whole number will be in France by March. In time for the spring plowing. Deck space was provided for the first shipment on a naval transport. Schools of instruction will be organized.

The acreage sown to crops in the uninvaded portion of France in 1917 was about 10,000,000 acres less than in 1913, or 24.4 per cent. The increased production through the use of tractors this year is expected to greatly improve the food situation.

According to records of the selective service, country boys do not show much physical superiority over those of the cities. For purpose of comparison selection was made of cities of 40,000 to 500,000 population, and a corresponding set of counties of the same total size. In the physical examinations 28.47 per cent of the city boys were rejected, as against 27.96 per cent of the country boys.

Theaters and restaurants in Denmark close at 10 p. m. to save lights. To save kerosene, which is sold at a price regulated by the government at 72 cents a gallon, Greenland whale oil is being tried for lighting. It is estimated 200,000 acetylene lamps are now in process of manufacture.

The distillation of all kinds of alcohol except for industrial uses is prohibited. A large part of the available alcohol will be needed for use in the new incandescent lamps. It is estimated that 2,000 tons of grain will be saved by the new regulations.

The committee on public information has made the following translation of a story appearing in the October 15, 1917, issue of the Leipziger Volkszeitung:

"A sample of the fashion after which bloated landlords treat the wives of soldiers has been brought to our attention from Upper Langenau in Silesia. One of the hired men of Doctor Mueller's agricultural estate has been for a long time at the front. His wife, who had worked alongside her husband before the war after the usual custom, remained in the ranks of the field hands and accordingly retained her farm cottage. October 1 this woman got the following letter:

"The undersigned bailiff of the estate hereby gives you notice as of this date to the field service for January 1, 1918. On that day you are to give up your house. The work which you are doing on the farm does not compensate the farm for the loss which accrues to it through the continued support of your family. Look out for yourself away from this farm, your house is needed for other use."

"The woman communicated the notice to her husband with these words: 'I must tell you my distress, soon I shall not be able to see the paper for my tears. What shall I do? Winter is at the door and the cottage is full of little children.'

"Thus the bailiff of the estate of a bloated landlord turns a family with eight children out of doors in midwinter while the man is at the front. Comment takes care of itself."

War credits extended to foreign governments since the United States entered the war total \$4,236,400,000. Of this Great Britain received \$2,045,000,000; France, \$1,285,000,000; Italy, \$500,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Belgium, \$77,400,000; Serbia, \$4,000,000.

It is estimated that 50,000 different articles are needed in modern warfare. The clothing equipment of but one infantryman for service in France includes the following:

Bedsack, three wool blankets, waist belt, two pairs wool breeches, two wool service coats, hat cord, three pairs summer drawers, three pairs winter drawers, pair wool gloves, service hat, extra shoe laces, two pairs canvas leggings, two flannel shirts, two pairs of shoes, five pairs wool stockings, four identification tags, summer undershirts, four winter undershirts, overcoat, five shelter tent pins, shelter tent pole, poncho, shelter tent.

Listed as "eating utensils" the infantryman receives food to be carried in his haversack during field service, canteen and canteen cover, cup, knife, spoon, meat can, haversack, pack carrier, first aid kit and pouch.

His "fighting equipment" consists of rifle, bayonet, bayonet scabbard, cartridge belt and 100 cartridges, steel helmet, gas mask, and trench tool.

To help increase the pork supply the department of agriculture has released to motion picture theaters, through one of the large companies, a film showing the work of the boys' pig clubs which the department is organizing in all parts of the country. The film shows methods of instructing farm boys who have joined the agricultural clubs how to raise better pigs and the methods used by club members in carrying out instructions.

The first pig club was organized in Louisiana in 1910. Now approximately 45,000 members are enrolled throughout the country. Clubs in several states are planning to send carloads of fat hogs to fairs and stock shows, after which they are to be marketed co-operatively.

Other moving pictures being used to show the importance of increased food production show activities in the national forests, important sources of timber and water supply.

Athletic work in army camps and cantonments is in the hands of 32 trained organizers and coaches. They are civilian aids on the staffs of commanding officers, and their salaries are paid by the government.

Particular attention has been given to boxing, as it assists men in bayonet fighting. A committee of best-known boxers worked out plans, and moving pictures to teach boxing have been made. Baseballs, bats, basketballs, and soccer balls, boxing gloves, and other equipment are supplied each company, in part, from a government appropriation.

Boys' and girls' clubs in Northern and Western states pledged for war service in gardening, canning, poultry raising, and other emergency enterprises have more than 800,000 members.

A fireproof solution for treating airplane fabrics is a thing which may be realized in the near future, experiments in a private plant having already developed a comparatively successful solution.

The manufacture and consumption of pastry regarded as a luxury in France has been entirely suppressed, except on Sundays and holidays.

Government barges have been placed in service on the upper Mississippi, and through government assistance a new fleet is to be built for this service. Sugar is being moved by barge from Louisiana plantations to New Orleans.

The winter of 1916-17 was the most disastrous the range stockmen of the West have ever known. The lamb crop for the entire West was 15 to 20 per cent below the average, and the calf crop was considerably below normal.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

Violated Drug Law.

New York.—George J. Hopkins, until recently secretary of the National Committee for the Relief of Drug Addicts, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Mercer County (N. J.) state penitentiary after having been found guilty on a charge of trafficking in drugs in violation of the Federal drug act.

WHAT PROHIBITION IS DOING TO WASHINGTON

In November and December, 1917, under prohibition, there were 1197 fewer arrests for drunkenness than during November and December, 1916.

Arrests in the two dry months for assault were 153 and in the two wet months 299, or almost twice as many.

Arrests for cruelty to animals were 101 in the two wet months, 58 in the dry months.

Arrests for disorderly conduct were 643 in the wet months, 241 in the dry period.

Arrests for house-breaking in November and December, 1916, were 106, and for the dry months of November and December, 1917, were 55.

Germans Rob Cemeteries.

Washington.—Bronze statues in Belgian cemeteries have been taken by the Germans for war purposes, according to official dispatches here. A semi-official estimate of the economic depredations of German invaders in Belgium places the damage at more than 8,000,000 francs, of which \$1,440,000,000 was in cash, up to last August.

IN ANOTHER FORM

The British soldiers went into a restaurant at Saloniki and asked for Turkey with Greece. The waiter said:

"I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I can't serve," whereupon the Tommies cried: "Fetch the Bosphorus!"

When that gentleman arrived and heard the complaint, the manager said:

"Well, gentlemen, I don't want to Russia, but you cannot Rumania."

And so the poor Tommies had to go away Hungary.

—Scottish-American.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

ment of you as a Colonel on his Staff he desires in some measure to express his appreciation of you and your most excellent work. You will understand that it is a delight to me to be permitted to notify you of this deserved recognition by the Governor of Kentucky.

"May 1918 be your biggest and best year, and may we celebrate the christening of the child of your heart, The Boone Way, before another winter."

—Winchester Daily Democrat.

The Lake Division News has received from the Pulaski County Chapter, a photograph of the ear of corn familiarly known by this time in many sections of Kentucky as the "Red Cross ear." A well-nigh perfect cross of red grains has grown among the yellow grains near the top of the ear.

BEREA'S GREAT WINTER TERM HAS BEGUN

(Continued from Page One)

next spring and summer. Carpenters are making the highest wages ever known in this country and the age of the good carpenter has just begun for building and construction are in their infancy. We want fifty more men in the certificate course in Agriculture, in Carpentry, and in Blacksmithing.

Our Normal School can comfortably take care of fifty more men and the great demand for men teachers cannot be filled at present. Somebody is making a mistake by not getting ready for this great profession.

Our Foundation School is full. We have all the students in that department that we can comfortably care for but if you want something in some other department we will hold a place for you.

Don't put off your education. If you have a mind to go to school any time soon, start NOW. Any information or friendly advice that you desire will be promptly given by writing the College Secretary.

Marshall E. Vaughn, Berea, Ky.

PRESIDENT WILSON ADVOCATES MAINTENANCE OF CHILD LABOR STANDARDS

The following letter defining President Wilson's stand on the maintenance of labor standards during the war has just been received by the National Child Labor Committee:

"As the labor situation created by the war develops, I am more interested than ever, if that were possible, in throwing all the safe guards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them. I am, therefore, very glad indeed that the National Child Labor Committee is diligently continuing its labors and extending its vigilance in this important matter. By doing so it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production, as well as to the preservation of life and health."

Woodrow Wilson.

Although President Wilson has indicated in a number of speeches that he does not believe in the relaxation of laws protecting women and children, his letter to the National Child Labor Committee is his first direct utterance on the subject.

"The National Child Labor Committee plans to use Child Labor Day, January 27 (January 26 for synagogues and January 28 for schools) to urge the preservation of labor standards in accordance with the President's letter. State legislatures will be convening about that time and the Committee hopes thru the medium of schools, churches, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A's, women's clubs and other organizations to so awaken the public to the need of continuing the protection of children in war time that any legislation tending to break down standards may be forestalled."

Special pamphlets outlining European experience and the steps already taken in America have been prepared by the National Child Labor Committee for use on Child Labor Day. Copies of these pamphlets may be obtained from the Committee's headquarters at 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

EQUIPMENT FOR MEN FIGHTING IN FRANCE CONTAINS MANY ARTICLES

It is estimated that 50,000 different articles are needed in modern warfare. The clothing equipment of but one infantryman for service in France includes the following:

Bedsack, three wool blankets, waist belt, two pairs wool breeches, two wool service coats, hat cord, three pairs summer drawers, three pairs winter drawers, pair wool gloves, service hat, extra shoe laces, two pairs canvas leggings, two flannel shirts, two pair of shoes, five pairs wool stockings, four identification tags, summer undershirts, four winter undershirts, overcoat, five shelter tent pins, shelter tent pole, poncho, shelter tent.

Listed as "eating utensils" the infantryman receives food to be carried in his haversack during field service, canteen and canteen cover, cup, knife, fork, spoon, meat can, haversack, pack carrier, first aid kit and pouch.

His "fighting equipment" consists of rifle, bayonet, bayonet scabbard, cartridge belt and 100 cartridges, steel helmet, gas mask, and trench tool.

REGISTERED MEN MAY BE INDUCTED INTO AIR SERVICE

While men registered under the Selective-Service Law are not being accepted at recruiting offices for enlistment in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, they may be inducted voluntarily into service by their local boards if they are physically fit, sufficiently skilled, and not required to fill the current draft quota. They will be sent to Camp Kelly, Texas, for distribution into trades, training and formation into squadrons, with ranks and salaries running from \$30 a month as private to \$81 a month as master signal electrician, food and quarters provided by the Government.

The manufacture and consumption of pastry regarded as a luxury in France has been entirely suppressed, except on Sundays and holidays.

You Can Go To School This Winter If You Think You can

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

LOOK AHEAD

The month of January is a good time to take stock and make plans for the next year. 1918 is not only the most important but the most critical year in the history of agriculture in the Southern States. It is necessary that the plan adopted should meet the approval of all patriotic men and women, that it should sustain our agriculture, sustain our people and sustain our Nation. It must be a possible, a practical and a patriotic program.

During the year 1917 the farmers of the South did a wonderful piece of work. In the face of an increasing price for cotton they responded to the call of the President of the United States and increased their production of food and feed crops and also their production of livestock. In some of the States the increase in corn production ran more than 50 per cent and the increase in the fifteen Southern States was 43 per cent in spite of the great decrease in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, due to excessive drouth. The increase in velvet beans, peanuts, soy beans, hay, forage crops, gardens, sugar, syrup, etc., have been phenomenal, but not more than our people needed. For the first year in recent history of the South the Bureau of Markets has been able to report that the local demands for corn have been met by the local supply in many sections. The South has been almost a national asset and not a liability as to food. Another year let us have no liabilities. We must prove our worth.

Let us go over the items of a Safe Farming program, elaborating them in the light of present conditions:

1. A home garden for every family on the farm. Let me add to that a backyard garden for every town family. Feed the people with fresh vegetables from an all-season garden as many days in the year as possible. Grow the home supplies of sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. Continue the sorghum and sugar cane for the syrup supply.

Beware, however, of going into the production of perishable products on an extensive scale without knowing that there is a market for them, a system of marketing already established, and transportation facilities to get them to the market. This applies to the undeveloped trucking areas. All well established trucking areas where farmers have had experience in the business will continue their operations with cautious regard to the needs of their established markets.

2. We must sustain the production of corn. There is grave danger this year of a reduced production of corn. This would be unwise. Many States in the South have gone into livestock quite extensively. It would be a disaster for us to have livestock without the corn to feed it next year. If you have gone into the livestock industry remember that you must maintain the corn production. It is your only defense. There is no profit in livestock unless the farmer produces his own feed.

3. The small grains as supplement to the corn and for food and feed were taken care of by your fall plans.

4. Produce the hay and forage crops necessary to amply supply the livestock on the farm for one year, with an excess for sale of safety, and for city and town consumption. This is necessary for the same reasons mentioned under corn production. Soy beans, cow-peas and other forage crops should by all means be maintained and increased this year. Remember especially the value of these crops as actual cash crops of the farm. Peanuts and soy

beans furnish the oil much needed in these war times. The Nation's need, your own food needs and the need for feed for your growing livestock industry make this imperative.

5. Produce the necessary meat, eggs and milk for the family and an excess to supply the cities and towns. An increased production of poultry and hogs can and is being brought about rapidly. The Nation needs pork and the South is establishing markets and the co-operative shipping of hogs to meet this need. Increase this product this year. The milk cows for every family ought to be maintained because of the great value of milk as human food; all of it can be utilized. Pasture and uncultivated land can be used for producing beef cattle, which will consume also the excess or otherwise waste forage and feed products of the farm. All of these plans fit in with the National needs.

6. Plan to save all possible waste products of the farm. Prevent all waste in the planting and harvesting. Sell the excess products of the farm and pay living expenses. Have a surplus of hogs, eggs, poultry, soy beans, corn or such other farm products as are adapted to your locality for sale. Keep the credit needs for living expenses during the minimum and invest your savings in these times of good prices in Liberty Bonds and other Government securities, so that you may become financially independent.

7. Labor may be scarce, but farm products are relatively high. This is the time for everybody to use the best labor-saving, modern farm implements in order that each man and each team may do the largest possible amount of work a day. During the past year, the farmers of the South have carried (on an average) a larger acreage than ever before. This has been possible for two reasons: First—Under diversification each laborer is able to handle a larger acreage. Second—The patriotic call has prompted men to work harder. The same two reasons, coupled with the use of modern implements, will again produce large and profitable crops on Southern farms.

High prices of any one farm product in this plan should not tempt farmers, merchants or bankers to depart in practice or in credit influence from a safe and well balanced husbandry. Food for ourselves and feed for our livestock; food and clothing for the Army and Navy of the United States and of her associates in the European War; with the products of the South going out to the Nation and to the world, and the minimum of imports of food to support the South, make a safe, profitable and patriotic program.

The Agricultural Colleges of the Southern States in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture have county agents in the vast majority of all agricultural counties in every state. Campaigns to sustain the production of food and feed will be conducted in the South during the early months of the year. These agents are part of the war work of the country. They will be much help to the farmers, and acquaint them with the full agricultural needs of the Nation in time of war.

The strength of a nation is measured by the strength of its weakest part. Let us keep the South strong for the sake of the Nation in its hour of great need by making her self-sustaining and self-reliant and agricultural asset able to honor drafts for food and clothing for the Nation. It is a patriotic service.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
	EXPENSES FOR GIRLS		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

WHITE SALES

"White Sales," what are they; when are they; where are they; and, are they worth while?

These are questions that every housewife ought to now be asking herself. This is the time of the year during the months of January and February in the large stores of the city when these sales are going on.

To summarize up briefly, we may say that the white sales are made up of the more common white materials of every home, such as, table linen, bed linen, towels, curtains, material for undergarments, material for white waists and dress, and ready made dresses, waists, and undergarments that have been carried over from last summer. They are now trying to get rid of the old stock before the new spring supply comes in, and are selling them at much reduced prices; all the way from a third to half cheaper than last summer. It probably will be much cheaper than that of the new supply.

Because of the war, we will find that the white material of all kinds will be much higher than ever before. Therefore, it should behoove us to watch and grasp every opportunity that we can to keep the household expenses down during this time when living is so high.

I know no better way to do this than to buy all necessary white materials this month and next, to last for a year, at some of these sales.

It may not be possible to go to the city, but we may send through various sale catalogues; but, it is better to take a trip to some city and lay in a supply.

Table linen is very high and a great many new table clothes, napkins, center pieces, doilies, etc., will have to be mercerized cotton. Our best linen comes from Ireland and Belgium and over one-half of the world's supply comes from Russia, hence you can plainly see why linen is practically out of reach for a large per cent of the people.

Cotton being raised so extensively in our own Country, would not make it seem to many that cotton materials should advance much, if any, in prices; but the labor question being a difficult one and the high cost of fuel in the factories will also raise the new spring cotton material.

Table linen and the articles which I will mention later are not things that will go out of style readily and things that are necessities in every home. The price of a large supply now will mean the saving of dollars a year from now. We must look ahead if we are going to help reduce the high cost of living and make away with the extravagance of the American women.

Besides table linen, we could add to our white list sheeting, pillow casing, tubing, linen and mercerized cotton and crash and damask for dresser scarfs, table runners, etc., towels (bath, hand, and linen), handkerchiefs, apron, waist, and dress materials and materials for undergarments, such as, long cloth, nainsook, longdale, cambric, Berkley cambric, muslin and crepe. Ready made undergarments of all descriptions could be added to this list.

This is a good time during the long winter evenings to make up a nice supply of these articles as well as to buy them.

HOW TO AVOID DANGER IN A THUNDER STORM

If you are out of doors in a very severe electrical storm the Electrical Experimenter offers the following rules for your protection:

Keep away from wire fences. They may carry a dangerous electrical charge long distances. Cattle in pastures are frequently killed from the neglect of farmers to ground the wire of the fence. Keep away from hedges, ponds and streams. Keep away from isolated trees. Oak trees are frequently struck. It is safe in a dense forest. Keep away from herds of cattle and the crowd of people. Do not hold an umbrella over your head. It is safer to sit or lie down in an open field than to stand. Drivers should dismount and not stay close to their horses. Do not work with any large metal tool or implement. If you are indoors: Keep away from the stove and chimney. The hot gases from the chimney may conduct the lightning to and down the chimney. Do not take a position between two bodies of metal, as the stove and water pipe, for example. An exception to being near metals is the case of an iron bed. One of the safest places is on a mattress in an iron bed, provided you do not touch the metal. The metal surrounding you makes a safe cage which will prevent the lightning from reaching a person inside. Do not stand on a wet floor nor draw water from a well or faucet. Do not stand directly under a chandelier, near a radiator nor on a register. Do not use the telephone.

HOW

To Tell an Officer of Our Army From a Private

A MILITARY man can tell at a glance a soldier's rank, and it will surely interest the layman to know just how he can read the soldier's rank and arm of service by a glance at the leggings or cap or coat sleeve.

Take, for instance, the cord on the hat. If it's a plain blue cord it belongs to an infantry soldier; if it's red the wearer belongs to the artillery and if yellow to the cavalry. The hat cord worn by an officer is of black and gold with two little gold acorns.

When caps are worn the soldier's cap is the same shape as the officer's, but it is minus the braid and bears in front the crossed arms of his service and the regimental number. The officer's cap has a band of braid and a coat of arms indicative of the state. Regular officers have the United States coat of arms.

The collars of the coat also tell their tale to the experienced eye. The soldier's collar has a disk of bronze with the name of his state; if a regular it has "U. S." On the other side of the collar another disk gives his regiment, company and arm of service. The officer's collar has no disks. It tells his state, arm of service and regiment.

If a regular officer the state is omitted and the symbol "U. S." is used. The arm of service is indicated by crossed rifles for infantry, crossed sabers for cavalry and crossed cannons for artillery. First Lieutenant has a silver bar and if a captain two bars.

If a coat sleeve has two rows of stitching and nothing else the wearer is a private. That of the officer is distinguished by a row of brown braid.

The overcoat of a private or non-commissioned man simply has a cuff or else a strap of cloth, which buttons the sleeve tight around the wrist. But the sleeve of the officer's overcoat is cuffless. If it is perfectly plain without braid the wearer is a second lieutenant. A sash of one row indicates a first lieutenant; two rows, a captain; three rows, a major; four rows, a lieutenant colonel; five rows, a colonel. If general officers the stripes are broad, black and horizontal.

Even the buttons at the back of an overcoat will tell you at a glance whether the wearer is an officer or otherwise. If the two buttons are bone it is the coat of an officer. If they are bronze and have the coat of arms of the United States it proclaims the wearer to be an enlisted man.

The leggings of a soldier and those of an officer are also different. Those of the former are olive drab canvas with laces, while those of the latter are of leather.

Farmers' Night School

January 21-26, 1918

Scaffold Cane Rural School

Conducted by
C. B. ANDERSON
Principal of Scaffold Cane
Rural School

ROBERT F. SPENCE
County Agent

Monday Night, 6:30.

Fertilizers—

Kinds Needed and How to Use Them,
County Agent Spence.
Manure—Its Value and Use,
Prof. Wm. Jesse Baird.
Lime—Its Value and Use,
Prof. Wm. Jesse Baird.

Tuesday Night, 6:30.

Soils and Field Crops—

Professor Baird, C. B. Anderson and
County Agent Spence.

Wednesday Night, 6:30.

Refreshments Served and Social Hour.

Wednesday Night, 7:30.

Farm Animals—

Mack Morgan, J. Miller Lackey, Forres-
ter Raine and County Agent Spence.

Thursday Night,

Farm Conveniences (Men and Women)—
Miss Disney, Mrs. Raine, Prof. C. D.
Lewis, and J. Miller Lackey.

Friday Night, 6:30.

Boys Agricultural Club Work—

C. B. Anderson, J. Miller Lackey, and
County Agent Spence.

Saturday Night, 6:30.

Horticulture (Fruit Growing and Garden-
ing)—
Prof. F. O. Clark and Benton Fielder.

Organization and Co-operation—
County Agent Spence.

Everybody Invited to Attend the Entire Week
TWO HOURS EACH NIGHT

Come and Help Win the War

Program of the Week

Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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FURS
Hides and
Good Skins



JACKSON COUNTY Carico

Carico, Jan. 14. — We are having some of the coldest days ever experienced here. — Gilbert Reynolds was visiting his daughter at Mr. Whorter last week. — The smallpox are passing in these parts. — J. W. Angel has nine nice yearlings that ate ivy during this cold spell and are about to die. — Quite a lot of the citizens are having to attend court at McKee. — J. W. Angel has lost eight sheep during this cold spell. — Mrs. Eliza Tussey is very poorly. — Brother Mike Riley failed to fill his regular appointment at Flat Top the first Sunday. — Eggs are high—only 50c a dozen.

Green Hall

Green Hall, Jan. 14. — Cold weather is getting to be an old thing but the thermometer is still registering five below zero. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Buddie Robinson a girl on January 10; her name is Clifley. — Chester Crank and his sister, Laura, left Friday, for Dayton, O. — Clayton Holbrook left Thursday for Hamilton, O. — Married on January 5, Ray Wilson (Travis Rob's son) to Miss Pearl Strong. We extend them our heartiest congratulations. — J. B. Spence is now teaching at Bethlehem. — Chester Flanery and family left for Richmond the first of the month. Mr. Flanery has a good job there and expects to make that his home.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Jan. 13. — One of the coldest waves in forty years struck this country the tenth; the mercury stood twenty degrees below zero with a heavy snow on the ground. — Two houses burned in this community during this cold spell; one James Dunigan's, one chair was saved; the other, W. M. Napier; a few articles were saved. — Many chickens were frozen to death during the severe cold weather, also several young calves suffered the loss of their ears on account of being frozen. — W. H. Tinscher of Langnaw, Laurel County, is paying his mother a visit these cold days. — Miss Belle Engle has not got rid of the post office at Gray Hawk yet.

ESTILL COUNTY Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Jan. 14. — Friday night and Saturday of last week was the coldest weather we have had this winter. — Mr. Richardson has moved from the S. B. Kelley place on his farm which he bought near Panola, and is selling goods at his new location. — J. W. Richardson moved his store from Locust Branch over across the creek where he will sell goods. — Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hunt are planning to go to Illinois the last of January. — H. G. Bicknell bought a cow and calf from Joe Hunt for \$80. — Willie Gentry is moving on Less Richardson's farm this year. — Mr. and Mrs. Albert Powell will move to Whites Station in Madison County. — Charley and Willie Isaacs have gone to Ohio. — Clifford and Albert Bicknell, of Illinois, are visiting their father, Jim Bicknell, this winter.

Witt

Witt, Jan. 13. — Died, December 31, Mrs. Anna Winn, of Irvine; she was sick only a few days. Her remains were laid to rest in the Gum burying ground near this place. She leaves a husband and three sons, and several grandchildren, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. — Ans. Winkler, of Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., was visiting his home-folks and friends during the holidays. — C. M. Gum, who was elected jailor, has moved to Irvine where he will reside. — Miss Edna McGeorge

was shopping in Richmond Friday. — May The Citizen continue to serve the people as in days gone by.

OWSKI COUNTY Scoville

Scoville, Jan. 12. — Wilson Judd, Jr., who is in Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss., has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Judd, at this place. — The Buck Creek Graded School had several visitors yesterday. — Coal is getting scarce here. Messrs. Charlie Peters, James Wyatt, and Rob and Clayton Bond have been digging coal this week. — Mrs. C. B. Rowland and daughter, Bessie Mae, were visiting at J. W. Rowland's Thursday.

PULASKI COUNTY Walnut Grove

Walnut Grove, Jan. 14. — With snow drifted everywhere, the weather has continued colder than usual (14 degrees below zero) till last night when another deep coat covered frozen earth and sheeted stream. — James Ping, teacher of the Poplar Grove school, has dismissed temporarily for fuel. — Miss Isabella Ping, another popular Berea trained teacher, finished her school at Flat Lick, Friday, and is home again. We are informed that our neighbor, Miss Lou Hamm, also a Berea trained teacher, who underwent an operation, Saturday, at the Somerset Hospital, is recovering from her prolonged illness. — Jonas Stevens, who has been ill so long with rheumatism, is slowly improving. — Hubert Hubble and George Mathias were welcome visitors, Sunday, at the home of our neighbor, James Logsdon. — The questionnaire returns so far are: First Class—George Stevens, and Charlie Thompson. Fourth Class—John, Tom, and James Burton, Charlie DeBord, and Herbert McGraw. Fifth Class—William Hubble. "Culls"—George and William Mathias. — A. S. Farley, Herbert McGraw and Edward K. Cook, of this place, attended the Woodstock Farmers' Club Tuesday night. That Club of fifty-one members put in an order for seventy thousand pounds of "Bassie Slag" fertilizer, the kind most needed on the acid soil of this section. — County Agent W. C. Wilson is doing much for our farmers in bringing about a spirit of co-operative progressiveness. — Trodel Ping, who has been working at Russellville, Ind., came home Saturday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 15. — The 18th snow has fallen. — Died, January 10, the little son of Sam Croucher, age four months. — Married, January 11, Tip Smith and Miss Gladys Northern of Scaffold Cane. We wish them prosperity in life. — James P. Gadd has moved to the Hicks farm near Wildie. — John Reese has moved to the farm just vacated by James Gadd. — A. T. Wilson, who has been drilling on A. T. Abney's farm, quit drilling and has announced a dry hole. — Bill Anglin, Deputy Sheriff, made a business trip to Camp Taylor, where he arrested a boy who had failed to answer his call last fall. Bill took him last week. — David Williams of Wallacetown was visiting his Son, Tine, of this place last week. — Bertha King spent Sunday with Angie Payne.

MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, January 14. — The Rev. W. S. Ray was prevented from filling his regular appointment at Blue Lick Church by the serious illness of his sister. There were no services either of church or Sunday-school. The weather conditions prevented the hitherto faithful teachers from Berea from coming to our assistance. Ray Mainous' family vacated their home and sought shelter with their neighbors during the severe storm Saturday and Sunday. — Mack

(Continued in Column Five.)

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one sixth of an ounce of protein.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings.—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty.—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food.—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something.—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety.—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS

Boston brown bread.
Hoecake.
Muffins.
Biscuits.
Griddle cakes.
Waffles.

DESSERTS

Corn-meal molasses cake.
Apple corn bread.
Dumplings.
Gingerbread.
Fruit gems.

HEARTY DISHES

Corn-meal croquettes. Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.
Italian polenta. Tamales.
The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture

MADISON COUNTY

(Continued from Column Two.)

Maupin, who transports produce to Lexington, via auto truck, was forced to abandon his car about a mile out from town and board a train for home. The train being delayed and tied up he didn't arrive home for several days. — Roads are impassable, the snow being drifted many feet. — Richard Kimbrell has operated on a horse for a disease of the eyes, known to the old school veterinarians as "hooks." The operation proved successful. — The Aero Squadron of which Elmo Flanery is a member has gone from southern England to France. — John W. Flanery is planning to attend a course of lectures on Agriculture in the South.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Jan. 14. — C. S. Johnson has returned to Cincinnati after three week's visit with his parents. — Clarence Anderson is improving in health. — Robert Hill, of Rockcastle, has moved to the William Robe farm on the mountain. — Marshall Johnson, Roland Lewis, and Clarence Anderson are taking brick-laying at Berea College. — Nannie Johnson has received a thirty dollar library for her school. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Pigg, January 11, a fine boy. — Mrs. Martha Holloway of Wallacetown is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Davis.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ROADS OF KENTUCKY

Why don't you interest yourself in the road affairs of your county? With good roads you save at least twenty cents per ton per mile on all material hauled over the roads. Figure what good roads will save you in one year.

You will receive one hundred times more from good roads than your taxes will be to build them.

Ask any man living along a good road if he would be willing to lose the road if his taxes to build it were refunded to him. His answer will be "No." That should convince you.

The high cost of living will be reduced if roads are built so that the products of the farm can be hauled to market cheaply.

Who pays the cost of hauling food stuffs over bad roads? There is not a legitimate argument against good roads—build more of them.

Remember that the first road built is not the last one to be built.

ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

By an official order of the Treasury, the assignment of registered bonds heretofore made only before certain Treasury officials and the officers of certain courts and Federal reserve and national banks can now legally be made before officers of incorporated State banks and trust companies.

This will be a great relief to many holders of registered bonds living in small towns and cities where there are no national banks or persons before whom the assignment could legally be made.

Heretofore it has not been usual for a fee to be charged for the assignment of bonds, and it is presumed that the newly designated agencies will conform to the custom and make no charge.

FEDERAL LOANS TO FARMERS REACH NEARLY \$30,000,000

Up to December 1, \$29,824,055 had been paid out to farmers on five per cent long time loans, according to a report covering the operations of the twelve Federal Land Banks. The total of loans approved, including those closed and those awaiting verification of title and other formalities, is \$105,136,529.

The interest rate under the farm loan system has been increased from 5 to 5½ per cent, to apply to all applications which have not yet been approved.

Borrowing is done through co-operative farm loan associations organized by farmers, each association being composed of 10 or more farmer-borrowers and each group borrowing at least \$20,000. — Up to December 1, the farm loan board had chartered 1,839 such cooperative associations.

If you have failed to get those boys and girls started off to school and they are lounging about home doing nothing have them read every word on page two. They will be inspired to greater things and you will forever be glad that you received this copy of THE CITIZEN! You should allow us to send you a copy each week, just as full of good things as this, for the small sum of one dollar in advance. Don't you want to be one of our two thousand subscribers and enjoy the treats we give each week?

THREE KILLED IN CAR CRASH

Traction Car Plows Into Interurban Coach at Louisville Approach to Bridge.

Louisville, Ky. — Three persons were killed and fifteen others injured, three of them seriously, when a Louisville and Southern Indiana traction car, bound from Indianapolis to Louisville, crashed into the rear of a Jeffersonville (Ind.) and Louisville Interurban car on the Southern approach of the Big Four railway bridge here.

The Jeffersonville and Louisville car, loaded with Louisville residents, employed at the United States Army Quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, was smashed badly.

The dead: Thomas Alvey, Louisville; George P. Greenwald, Louisville, chauffeur; L. L. Hagan, Government Depot employee, died in hospital.

Seriously injured: Henry Gondolf, Louisville, skull fractured, left arm broken and back wrenched and facial injuries; Elmer Russell, negro, Louisville, back broken, concussion of the brain and bruises about the body; William Hill, negro, 821 Fehr avenue, legs broken above and below knees, right arm broken and back injured.

Pending an investigation officials of the traction company were unable to assign any cause for the accident, but were inclined to blame it upon weather conditions.

BOARD SEEKS 250,000 MEN

At Standard Wages to Work in the Various Shipbuilding Yards of the Country.

Washington. — Following a long conference with President Wilson, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipbuilding board, issued a call for a volunteer army of 250,000, to be held in readiness to meet the demands of the shipyards. Standard wages will be paid and the men will be considered part of the military forces of the country.

They will be used to increase the forces in the building yards as they are expanded and to help in adopting the three-shift system, which is contemplated in all of the yards of the country. It is expected that more than 50 per cent of the men will be past draft age, but those of draft age will be taken into the service as the emergency requires, thus coming under the exempt class.

ARE ENGAGED IN WAR WORK

More Than a Million Women Have Entered Industrial Activities in United States.

Washington. — An estimate, based on surveys in 15 states for the National League of Women's Service, shows there are approximately 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in essential war industrial work.

In munitions factories the estimate shows 100,000 are employed, as against 500 women in 1910.

College women and others specially trained are to be mobilized by the Labor Department as a reserve to fill positions in Government offices, replacing men of ability and training who have been ordered into the military service.

Sword Presented to State.

Richmond, Va. — A sword presented by Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, to Prince Camille de Polignac, a distinguished Frenchman, who served as a Major General in the Confederate army, who desired that it be given to the state of Virginia, was formally presented to Gov. Stuart by the Prince's daughter, Marquise de Courtivron.

Favorably Reported.

Washington. — The resolution giving Federal protection for development to "Garabed," an alleged free energy patent, was favorably reported by the Senate Patents Committee.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75, hard fancy \$10.50@11.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$29.50@30, No. 2 \$29@29.50, No. 3 \$28.50@29, No. 1 clover mixed \$29.50@30, No. 2 \$29@29.50, No. 1 clover \$30.50@31.

Corn—No. 1 white \$1.85@1.90, No. 2 white \$1.85@1.90, No. 1 yellow \$1.85@1.90, No. 2 yellow \$1.85@1.90, No. 3 yellow \$1.85@1.90, No. 1 mixed \$1.75@1.80, No. 2 mixed \$1.75@1.80, No. 3 mixed \$1.75@1.80, white ear \$1.45@1.55, yellow ear \$1.45@1.55.

Oats—New No. 2 white 85½¢@86c, standard white 85¢@85½c, No. 3 white 84½¢@85c, No. 2 mixed 83¢@84c, No. 3 mixed 82¢@83c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 53c, centralized creamery extras 60½c, firsts 48½c, seconds 46c, fancy 45c, No. 1 packing stock 34c, No. 2 30c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 64c, firsts 63c, ordinary firsts 49c, seconds 47c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 26c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 26c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 26c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 24c; 3½ lbs and over, 22c; under 3½ lbs, 22c; roasters, 18c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9.50@13; butcher steers, extra \$11@12, good to choice \$10@10.50, common to fair \$6.50@9; heifers, extra \$10.50@11.50, good to choice \$9.50@10.25, common to fair \$6.50@8.75; cows, extra \$9@10.